

The New Era.

DEVOTED TO NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND AGRICULTURE.

VOL. IV.

NEWMARKET, C. W., FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1855.

NO. 14.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

THOMAS PYNE, M. D.,
Licentiate of the College of Physicians.
Licentiate of the University of Göttingen.
Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland.
Licentiate Accoucheur of the Lying in Hospital of
Dublin, Ireland.
Licentiate to practice Midwifery, Surgery and Medi-
cine in Canada, East and West.
Licentiate "to practice as a General Medical Practi-
tioner in all Her Majesty's dominions and Col-
onies wherever situated."
Will be found (unless when absent on professional
business.)
At his Residence, Garbutt Hill,
NEWMARKET.
Newmarket, C. W., October 31st, 1854. 14-39

DR. BURNIE,
One Door South of E. O. Lloyd's Druggist,
HOLLAND LANDING.
Holland Landing, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43-1

JOHN McNAB,
Barrister and Attorney,
NOTARY PUBLIC, &c.,
[6m28*] Church Street, Toronto.

Charles Sibbald,
LAND INSURANCE, AND
GENERAL AGENT,
Broker and Commission Merchant,
Of Grain, Lumber, and Produce,
NEWMARKET.

REFERENCES:—The Hon. Sir J. B. Rob-
inson, Bart., Chief Justice, John Arnold, Esq.,
F. H. Howard, Esq., Toronto; Wm. Roe,
Esq., Newmarket.
NEWMARKET, May 17, 1851. 15-14

T. BOTSFORD,
Saddler, Harness and
TRUNK MAKER,
One door South of the N. American Hotel, Main St.,
NEWMARKET.
ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Newmarket, Dec. 1st, 1851. 43-1

SETH ASHTON,
General Auctioneer
For Whitechurch and Adjoining Townships.

PARTIES desiring to secure his services can
make application either personally or by letter,
(post-paid) to the New Era Office, Newmarket.
Newmarket, May 4, 1854. 6m13

R. MOORE,
SOLICITOR, ATTORNEY, CONVEYANCER, &c.,
OFFICE—IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NEXT TO THE
COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICE,
TORONTO.
Toronto, Feb. 17, 1851.

R. C. McMULLEN,
NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer, House,
Land, General Commission, Division Court
Agent, Auctioneer, Broker &c. Secretary and
Treasurer to the Home District Building Soci-
ety, Commissioner and Auctioneer.
Church-st., Toronto, July 5, 1853. 1y23

JOHN R. JONES,
Attorney-at-Law, Solicitor in
CHANCERY, CONVEYANCER, &c., &c., &c.
Office in Elgin Buildings, corner of Yonge
and Adelaide Streets, Toronto. 23 1y

Messrs. FORD & GROVER,
ECLECTIC PHYSICIANS,
NEWMARKET.

KEEP constantly on hand a variety of Medicines,
of their own compound, adapted to the various
diseases incident to the changeable climate in which
we live. Also, the

Celebrated American Oil,
For the cure of Rheumatism, Cancerous Tumors,
Old Sores, Scald Head, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum,
Cuts, Burns, Bruises, &c.; together with a general
assortment of approved Patent Medicines. Prompt
attention to all who may favor us with a call.
ADVICE AT THE OFFICE GRATIS.
Newmarket, April 7th, 1854. 16-9

Newmarket Iron Foundry.

JAMES ALLAN begs to return thanks for
past favors, and to intimate that he is pre-
pared to cast STOVES, SUGAR KETTLES,
MACHINE CASTINGS, and other articles
usually required in his line of business.
A number of SUGAR KETTLES,
STOVES, and PLOUGHS, on hand for sale.
Newmarket, February 10th 1854. 16-1

J. SEXTON,
WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET.

ALL kinds of Watches and Clocks Re-
paired to order, and Warranted.
WANTED—An Apprentice to learn the
Business.
Newmarket, September 9, 1853. 16-32

MANSION HOUSE,
MAIN STREET, NEWMARKET,
KEPT BY
THOMAS MOSIER.

**GOOD Beds and Cuddling, and first-rate accom-
modation.**
Newmarket, Feb. 9, 1855. 16-1

SAMUEL MACHELL,
Licensed Auctioneer,
FOR KING AND WHITCHURCH,
Auctioneers, 100, QUEEN STREET, TORONTO.

POETRY.

The Lament of Poor Kate.
Oh I had it my fate said poor heart-stricken Kate,
Since Johnny has left me to mourn;
All day I am sighing, all night I am crying—
Forsoaken, alone, and forlorn.
Fresh tidings each day come to the heart in dismay,
And afflict the poor victim of sorrow—
I wish the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

The blood it runs cold as each day we are told
Of disasters by land and by water;
Such terrible news of whole ships and their crews,
And regiments devoted to slaughter.
We lie down to rest all with sadness oppress'd,
To dream of fresh griefs on the morrow—
Oh I would the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

I listen to stories of conquest and glories,
And shout all around me are pealing;
"It is they know not how a heart full of woe
Partakes not of joy-bringing feeling.
How futile their cheers to dry misery's tears I
No hope from their mirth it can borrow—
I wish the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

Oh! thou that hast pow'r in affliction's dread hour,
Be bidden in kindness to lighten.
Of the mourner, the friend, bring our grief to an end;
Of dark clouds of wretchedness brighten.
Yet still I must sing while enduring the sting
In the heart, where is racking the arrow—
I wish the Crimea was sunk in Lough Neagh,
And Johnny safe home from the war, oh I

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Hippopotamus at Home

"The men discerned him about a quarter
of a mile off, as he came up to breathe, and
called my attention to him. Our vessel was
run towards him, and the sailors shouted,
to draw his attention, 'How is your wife, Old
boy?' 'Is your son married yet?' and
other like exclamations. They insisted upon
it that his curiosity would be excited by this
means, and he would allow us to approach.
I saw him at least within a hundred yards,
but only the enormous head, which was
more than three feet in breadth across the
ears. He raised it with a tremendous snort,
opening his huge mouth at the same time,
and I thought I had never seen a more fright-
ful-looking monster. He came up in our
wake, after we had passed, and followed us
for a time. Directly afterwards we spied
five crocodiles on a sand bank. One of them
was of a grayish-yellow colour, and upwards
of twenty feet in length. We approached
quietly to within a few yards of them when
my men raised their poles and shouted. The
beasts started from their sleep, and dashed
quickly into the water, the big yellow one
striking so violently against our hull, that I
am sure he went off with a head-ache. The
natives have many superstitions concerning
the Hippopotamus, and related to me some as-
tonishing examples of his cunning and sagacity.
Among others, they asserted that
an Arab woman, at Abou Hammud, went
down to the river to wash some clothes, once
upon a time. She laid the garments upon
some smooth stone, and was engaged in trum-
pling them with her feet, when a huge hippo-
potamus thrust his head out of the river,
and after watching her for some time, made
for the shore. The woman fled in terror,
leaving the clothes behind her; whereupon
the beast immediately took her place, and
pounded away so vigorously with his feet,
that in a short time there was not left a frag-
ment as big as your hand."

"Do you Take the Papers?"

One of our exchanges has a good story
about a man who never took a paper, but de-
pended on the neighbors for the news. It is
worth being told over a dozen times, so we
repeat it for the benefit of our readers.
"Exciting times these," said we to our
neighbor Slow, after casting a hasty glance
over the late foreign news.
"Eh?" said he, as if he didn't exactly un-
derstand.
"About the news of the East, we mean."
"Hain't heard of it. What's it all about?
Well them Down Easters always was a
quarrelsome set of folks."
"Oh, it isn't they that are fighting; it's
Turkey and Russia; and England and France
have declared in favor of Turkey.—Napoleon
has sent out quite a fleet."
"Napoleon! Why, I thought he was dead
long ago. The History says so."
"Yes, but this is a nephew of his—Louis
Napoleon they call him. He is the Emperor
of the French."
"Why, I thought Louis Philippe was the
Emperor."
"Yes, so he was, but he's dead now."
"Well, that beats all."
"It seems," we continued after a pause,
"that the Nebraska bill has been disposed of."
"Hug, I suppose you mean. Well, I'm
glad of it. He deserved it."
"What for?" asked we, puzzled.
"Why, anybody that'll keep a dozen of
wives deserves to be disposed of, as you call
it."

"What do you mean?"
"Why, isn't that Nebraska Bill the same
man I've heard tell of that has set up for a
prophet somewhere, and married I don't know
how many wives?"
"Oh, no; that's quite a different man Brig-
ham Young, who lives up in Utah."
"Then, who is Nebraska Bill, any how?"
"It isn't a man at all. It is a law propo-
sing to abolish the Missouri Compromise."
"Oh," said Mr. Slow in a manner that
showed he was still puzzled; "well, I reckon
that Daniel Webster has something to do
about that. He is a great man, Daniel."
"So he was, Mr. Slow but he is not liv-
ing now."
"Dead! Gracious you don't say so—When
did that happen?"
"About two years ago."
"Two years ago! and I never heard of it."

I'll have to tell Polly of that. By the way
where's your brother?"
"He's in Washington. We heard from
him half an hour ago. He had just arrived
there at daylight this morning."
"You don't mean to say that a letter came
from Washington in half an hour?"
"No, of course not. The news comes by
telegraph."
"Telegraph?"
"Yes, it doesn't take over a minute to
come that way."
"How yer talk! Five hundred miles a
minute! But yer joking?"
"Joking, Mr. Slow! Assur'dly not. I
thought of course you understood the rapidity
of the telegraph."
"Then it's true? Five hundred miles a
minute! Well, that beats the Dutch. I must
tell Polly of that."
"Mr. Slow, I want to ask you a question."
"Certainly, as many as you like."
"Do you take the papers?"
"No, I don't; but what made you think
of that?"
"I thought you didn't. I should think
you would wish to do so, in order to get the
news."
"Oh, I get the news as quick as most folks.
I hear the people talk about it, and learn it
that way."
"And yet you hadn't heard of the Euro-
pean war?"
"Well, no, I didn't happen to hear of
that."
"Or about Louis Napoleon?"
"Why, no."
"Or the Nebraska bill, and the death of
Daniel Webster?"
"No, but—"
"Or the telegraph?"
"No. That beats all. Five hundred
miles a minute! Went that make Polly
stare?"
And Mr. Slow forthwith belied his name
by walking rapidly home, full of intelligence
which was to overwhelm Polly with surprise.

DON'T JUDGE BY LOOKS.—A curious
scene occurred the other day in the office of
the Erie Railroad. The Tribune tells the
story:—
An old man enters the office—in age ap-
parently verging on three-score; his clothes
are of a coarse texture, ventilated in some
places, and rather dingy withal; his head,
with long, gray locks, is covered with a
hard-worn beaver; his face, the lower part
of which is ornamented with a grizzled beard,
has a humble appearance, and his
dull eyes have an imploring expression; he
has a folded paper in his hand, and, advanc-
ing to the desk of the first clerk, he ex-
tends it.
Clerk.—Go away, sir; I haven't anything
for you.
Old Man.—(Brightening up with a look
of surprise)—But, sir—
C.—No buts about it, sir; I tell you I
have nothing for you. Go out!
The old man, with a mingled look of sur-
prise and indignation, passes on to the desk
of another clerk and offers the paper.
C.—Don't interrupt me, sir; get out of
the office; I give nothing to beggars.
The truth begins to reveal itself to the old
man's understanding; that last word has re-
kindled the fires of his youth; his face glows,
and his eyes flash with indignation; he is
about to retort sharply upon the man who
called him a "beggar," when a third party
interferes, and directs him to the cashier,
to whom the old man hands the papers. The
cashier unfolds them, and finds, instead of
begging certificates, New-York and Erie
Railroad Income Bonds to the amount of
ten thousand dollars! Cashier looks surprised—
the old man demands his money. Clerk No. 1
takes a seat on the cross-bar of his
desk, out of sight—Clerk No. 2 turns red,
purple, and white by turns; the old man re-
ceives his money and makes a noisy exit,
murmuring something about counter-jumpers
and broadcloth.

THE PUZZLED PIG.—One of our western
farmers, being very much annoyed last sum-
mer by his best sow breaking into his corn-
field, search was instituted in vain for a hole
in the rail fence. Failing to find any, an at-
tempt was next made to drive out the animal
by the same way that she entered; but, of
course, without success. The owner then
resolved to watch her proceedings, and post-
ing himself one night in a fence corner, he
saw her enter at one end of a hollow log,
outside the field, and emerge at the other end,
within the enclosure. "Eureka!" he cried,
"I have you now, old lady!" Accordingly,
he proceeded, after turning her out once
more, to so arrange the log—it being very
crooked—that both ends opened on the out-
side of the field. The next day the animal
was observed to enter at her accustomed
place, and shortly emerge again. "Her as-
tonishment," says our informant, "at find-
ing herself in the same field from whence
she started, is to be described! She looked
this way, then that, grunted her dis-
satisfaction, and finally returned to her or-
iginal starting place—and after a deliberate
survey of matters, to satisfy herself that they
were all right, she again entered the log.
On emerging once more on the wrong side,
she evinced even more surprise than before,
and turning about, retraced the log in an op-
posite direction. Finding this effort likewise
in vain, after looking long and attentively at
the position of things, with a short angry
grunt of disappointment, and perhaps fear,
she turned round and started off on a
brisk run; nor could either coaxing or driving
ever after induce her to visit that part of
the field." She seemed to have a "superstition"
concerning the spot.

The total subscriptions to the Patriotic
Fund in New Brunswick, to the 28th March,
were £2,250-12s-11d.

Legislative Assembly.

The Maine Law.

QUEBEC, April 6th, 1854.

MR. FELTON moved the House into com-
mittee of the whole on the Prohibitory Liquor
Law. The Speaker having left the Chair Mr.
Sanborn assumed it. Mr. Felton said at this
late hour he would not think of detaining
the house with any lengthened arguments in fa-
vor of the bill. The House had already adopted
the principle of the bill by a very large
majority. The principle alteration now made
was the manufacture, for certain purposes,
was to be permitted. After a discussion with
the members in favor of the Bill, and with
friends of Temperance not in the House, it
had been determined to drop the clause prohib-
iting the manufacture, and simply regulate the
traffic within the country. The plan adopted
would be to sell for medicinal purposes by
means of regularly appointed agents. He was
quite prepared to meet opposition. Many
bugbears would be brought up, and he believ-
ed when examined they would be found to be
bugbears. One of the objections was that
the revenue would be reduced—another that
a very large sum would be required to re-
munerate those whose property would be rendered
useless by the law—and last that as much
liquor would be drank after the law passed as
before it. He would remind the Committee
that all of these objections could not be valid.
If as much liquor were drank as ever, neither
the revenue could be reduced, nor could the
property of traffickers be injured. It was
urged that moral suasion should be adopted in
this matter, that the power of the pulpit
should be used. But the History of the Tem-
perance movement in England and elsewhere
most conclusively proved that these means
were insufficient. Drinking it would be found,
notwithstanding all these efforts of moral
suasion, was actually on the increase. The
increase in Great Britain in drinking, had
been at the rate of 15 or 20 per cent annually.
The consumption of alcoholic liquors in Great
Britain was very great. In England at the
rate of about 2 gallons per head in Ireland
about 3½ gallons, and in Scotland 11 gallons.
In this country the average was still greater.
In 1851 there were 2,500,000 gallons of
spirits manufactured and imported; in 1852—
3,000,000 and in 1853, 3,250,000, being equal
to an average of 6 gallons per head to every
adult male. He was aware that gentlemen
were always prepared to meet arguments on
this question with derision. But deride them
as they would, it would be found that the voice
of the people was in favor of this measure.—
When gentlemen went to their constituencies
they might receive a practical illustration
of the truth of what he said. The amount con-
sumed of spirituous and intoxicating liquors in
this country, represented a capital of £1,000,-
000 in 1854. However much gentlemen
might laugh at this measure, he felt it to be one
of the most important before the country.—
The means already adopted had signally failed
and he felt that the time had come for the
adoption of more stringent measures.

MR. TERRILL had listened with very great
consideration to his honorable friend from
Sherbrooke. He had listened with as much
surprise as consideration. That gentleman
had gained a great deal of credit, as the re-
cognizant advocate of this measure. He had
been held up as a champion of Temperance,
and he now found him coming down with a
proposition which would destroy the vitality
of the measure. As the accredited author of this
measure, he (Mr. Terrill) felt that his honor-
able friend was proving traitor to the cause
he professed to hold her. He believed the
permission of the manufacture would render
negatory the other provisions of the bill, and
that it would be rejected, and disowned by
temperance men themselves. We must have
the Maine Law, and nothing short of the
Maine Law.

MR. HARTMAN did not distinctly hear the
proposal made by the hon. gentleman, who
had charge of the bill. For himself, how-
ever, the people of Canada were prepared to
prevent the importation and manufacture of
ardent spirits for any purposes, he would be
with them. The arguments made use of that
the distillers who had embarked their capital
would be indemnified, and that if the bill passed
it would be a nullity and inoperative. To
which he would say that if there was no falling
off of business there would be consequently no
indemnity paid. It was right that our own
people should have any advantage in the man-
ufacture of spirits if advantage there was.

MR. ROBINSON had no opportunity of ex-
amining the merits or demerits of the bill. He
did not attach so much importance to the 40,-
000, or 43,000 signatures.

MR. HARTMAN—80,000.

MR. ROBINSON will call it 80,000—it was
not to be taken as a criterion. He could not
vote for the bill, because of evils which result-
ed to the Province from the ill-effects of ar-
dent spirits. He lived to see a great change
for the better going on every day in the coun-
try. The old custom of entertaining friends
with ardent spirits had quite ceased, amongst
the people throughout the country; and so
far did temperance prevail in Lower Canada,
from the good efforts of the clergy, that there
was not a glass of ardent spirits to be had
through the country parts. Let that good
system go on, he would say, as nothing could
be effected without the consent of the people
themselves. The preventing the importation
would interfere with the revenue of the Pro-
vince. He admitted that some measure was
necessary. The difficulty did not lie with the
respectable traders, but with the low grog-
shops. The law which taking the power of
granting license out of the magistrates' hands,
was an evil, for candidates for civic hon-
ours would consider tavern keepers the last person
they should offend. He would suggest to the
government to name an arbitrary board, for the
purpose of granting licenses. He voted for
the second reading of the bill, and he could

not be accused of inconsistency in voting
against it now, for when the bill was referred
to a committee, he little expected they would
report it such a bill as the one now before the
house.

MR. JACKSON was surprised that the hon-
orable member for Simcoe should, after voting
for the second reading of the Bill, give his
vote now against the adoption of the first
clause. He was fully impressed with the be-
lief, that the feeling of the community was in
favor of the adoption of this measure. It was
stated that it would be impracticable to carry
into effect the Bill. But if the Legislature
of the country passed it into a law he was
sure the people would obey it. The people of
the country were a law-abiding people, if the
people of the United States were not. There
was no father of a family in the country that
would not consider the passing of this measure
into a law a blessing. If the Revenue suffered
by the adoption of the measure; the sooner
such a Revenue was bankrupt the better.
The amount of judicial expenses, occasioned
by temperance; would be curtailed. Public
property which was frequently destroyed
through intoxication, would be safe, and there
would be a general saving, which would
more than counterbalance and deficiency
that might arise from this source of income.

MR. DEWITT spoke at length in favor of
this measure, and would vote for the adoption
of the first clause.
DR. CLARKE was always a conscientious
advocate of Temperance Societies. They
had gone far to make temperance fashionable,
and that was the object to be obtained. He
believed the present measure would not be in-
operative, but detrimental in its results. It
was a libel on our character to bring forward
such a measure. We wanted no law to re-
strain us from taking our own glass of beer,
or glass of liquor, when we might consider it
good for us to do so; the poor man should
not be debarr'd his little comforts and the priv-
ilege reserved to the rich man, to indulge his
luxurious habits. He would resign his position
as justice of the peace if the law was
passed. He would never sit to convict
one man because he was poor, for a crime
which was perfectly legal for the rich man
to commit. The farmers of Upper Canada
are a sober set, and did not require the passage
of such a law.

MR. CAYLEY would make a few remarks
on the subject of duties. The Bill does not
propose to come into operation until May.
During that time there would be an opportu-
nity of receiving our revenue. He thought
there would be no difficulty in arranging the
matter, as a reduction would be effected at
any rate of £100,000, which might be made
on spirits instead of on tea or sugar. He
thought we were bound to make provision for
the loss of property to arise out of this Act.
He thought the question of duties of no im-
portance. But care should be taken that in
carrying out the law no injustice is done to
any class of the community. He had no
doubt that while you restrain the honest tra-
der from the traffic, and would restore the
most pernicious system of smuggling.

MR. HARTMAN thought the last arrange-
ment told against the Inspector-General. If
the Importation were permitted it would pre-
vent smuggling. If they were prohibited smug-
gling might be induced.

MR. LARWILL moved that the Committee
do rise.

MR. MACKENZIE opposed this motion.—
He thought that when the House had by a
vote of 97 to 5 affirmed the principle of the
Bill, it was wrong to ask to have the law bro-
ken. He thought the law an experiment
worth trying; after all he was prepared to
vote for this measure.

DR. CLARKE thought it dangerous that
Municipalities should have the power of licen-
sing agents as provided by the second clause.
MR. HARTMAN explained that they could
license only one agent to sell under the provi-
sions of the Act.

The motion for the Committee to rise was
lost.

MR. LABERGE thought that indemnity
should be provided for those now engaged in
the traffic.

MR. FELTON said the indemnity could not
be provided in this Bill. It was to come from
the Government, and he had no doubt when
the parties applied to compensation the House
would not be prepared to grant it.

MR. MACKENZIE—When lotteries were
abolished in England, no compensation was
made for lottery wheels and other apparatus.
When gambling was declared illegal, no pro-
vision was made to compensate the keepers of
gambling houses, and he thought no compensa-
tion should be permitted in this case.

MR. DORIOS, of Montreal.—If he thought
this law would suppress temperance, he
would gladly vote for it. He believed it would
not do so, it had not done so where enacted
in the United States.

MR. LARWILL again moved that the com-
mittee rise, which was lost.

MR. LARWILL as it was determined to go
on with the question said he was opposed to
it. He thought the people were not in favor
of the measure. He thought the people were
not in favor of the measure. He thought
interference a great evil, but the interference
with the volition of man was a greater evil.

MR. ROBIN read from a Kent paper, a
resolution in favor of a municipal prohibitory
bill, moved by Mr. Larwill in the Court of
Chatham, and remarked, that if the law was
good for Chatham, it must be good for the
Province.

MR. LARWILL explained that he had moved
the resolution against his wishes, and with
the conviction that it would not be carried
out. The result he said proved the correctness
of his predictions.
On motion of Mr. Thibodeau the commit-
tee rose and reported progress and asked
to leave to sit again.
The House then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the "Washington."
Late and Important News from the East
of War.

RUSSIANS REPULSED WITH LOSS.

New York, April 12.

The steamer *Washington* arrived at New York
dock about half-past 7 o'clock with 130 pas-
sengers.

The *Canada* had not arrived when the
Washington sailed. It will be remembered
that she was detained four days at Boston.
Odessa advices of the 24th state that the
Russians, in spite of repeated attacks, main-
tained their position on Mount Sepone, where
their guns play upon the French lines add up
on part of the camp.

The weather continued very fine.
The health of the troops improving.
Advance battalions of the British were mak-
ing considerable progress.

According to the information of deserters
the Emperor's death had not been promulgated
at Sebastopol.

Projects for converting Sinope into a strong
fort, and for erecting extensive land and sea
fortifications at Sebastopol, were favored by
the British Government.

Omar Pacha arrived at the British camp on
the 12th.

On the 13th the Russians opened fire from
the Heights of Balaklava. The English assist-
ed by General Knorrs, routed them.

On the 17th, the Russians attacked the
whole line of the Allies, and were driven
back with great loss.

An Alliance between Sardinia and the Pope
was signed on the 14th.

Preparations continue to be made at Con-
stantinople to receive Napoleon.

In the meantime, both he and the Empress
are to visit Queen Victoria on the 16th April.

France agrees to send the *London Herald*, to
send 50,000 additional troops to the Crimea,
if necessary, after the conference provided
England furnishes the means of conveyance.

It is understood that the conference have
agreed upon the two first points, and the third
point, on which the question of peace
or war turns, was under consideration, and
would occupy several days.

The destruction of Sebastopol is not to be
demanded.

On the other hand, another despatch says
that all conjectures as to the results are idle.
Sardinia was in the English market for a
loan of £2,000,000 at 4 per cent.

In the House of Commons, the second read-
ing of the bill to abolish newspaper stamps
passed by a large majority.

Sir Chas. Wood stated that it was inten-
ded as soon as the ports in the Baltic and
White Sea were open, to establish a strict
blockade, which should be effected from first
to last.

The Committee of enquiry into the conduct
of the war continued, and the revelations
became still more appalling.

At the annual meeting of the British Amer-
ican Land Co., an exhibit of the state of
affairs was made.

The latest from Vienna dated the evening
of March 22, states that the political horizon
had again become gloomy, and that the Con-
ference of the day previous on the 3rd point,
was anything but satisfactory. The condi-
tions required of Russia being very disagreeable
Prince Gortschakoff arrived at Sebastopol
on March 20th.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry at Zup-
torina made a sortie but were repulsed.
On the 17th, three Battalions of Zouaves
attacked the new Russian redoubts, but were
driven back with great loss.

On the 15th, the French troops carried a line
of ambuscades occupied by Russian sharp
shooters. At the same time the Russians
made a sortie, but were repulsed and 50 put
hors de combat.

In the House of Commons Mr. Parnell
moved an address to the Queen, praying that
in the peace negotiations extension should be
made for the reconstruction. After some
debate, in which Lord Palmerston opposed the
motion, on the ground of clearing further
difficulties. It was withdrawn.

Dantez advices, of the 17th March, re-
port that navigation had opened there. At
Riga the ice remained unaltered.

The British Baltic fleet, were at Spitzhead,
and expected to sail with Admiral Dufferin
on the 2nd of April.

The British Parliament had agreed to Sar-
dinia's request for a loan of two million ster-
ling. One million would be immediately ad-
vanced from the public treasury, and the other
million a year hence if necessary.

The Madrid correspondent of the *London
Times* states that the Spanish Government
had been discussing a strange note, addressed
to the Government by Lord Howden, the
British Minister, on the religious basis, &c.,
and it was a question whether the letter should
not be returned to its author.

Lord Howden got scent of this, and threat-
ened, that if such an insult were offered, he
would, within six hours, suspend all intercourse
with the Spanish Government.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Tuesday Evening, March 27.

Flour continue unchanged rates. Heat
dull and unchanged. Indian Corn continues in
fair sale at former prices.

NEW WAY OF OBTAINING A PASSAGE.—
Ship *Queen of the Seas*, which departed at
this port yesterday for San Francisco, had all
her berths taken up. Among her passen-
gers are several young ladies. A gentleman
wishing very much to

Now Advertisements.

Here we come—E. R. Henderson,
Horse and Shoe Store—J. Carline,
Wool and Cloth—W. A. Clark,
Spring Circular—Miss McGuire,
Caucasian—A. Lawrence.

The New Era.

Newmarket, Friday, April 20th, 1855.
A Word to Delinquents.

Dunning is a most disagreeable business, and something is mortally late; but when subscribers neglect to pay their subscriptions, we are compelled to do it. "Although farm produce of all kinds commands almost unprecedented prices, yet strange to say we never had so great a number of delinquent subscribers upon our books." The time for advance payment is fast drawing to a close; and as the price of labor and material have greatly advanced, we will be compelled this year to act strictly in accordance with our terms. There is but little encouragement held out to publishers to make great exertions at an extra expense, to secure the latest intelligence, where subscribers keep him living from "hand to mouth." The material used and the labor employed, in a Printing Office, have to be paid weekly as the year advances, while numerous subscribers allow their subscriptions to run one, two, and three years, without apparently any remorse of conscience. The sum now standing out on subscriptions amounts to several hundred dollars. True, to each individual, it is but a trifle, while if it was all paid in and safely closed in our "wallet," we might be spared from all pecuniary embarrassments. We hope this little reminder will have the desired effect. Persons may safely transmit us the amount through the post office, who live at a distance.

Agricultural Society Meeting.

The semi-annual General Meeting of the North York Branch Agricultural Society was held in the Court House, Newmarket, pursuant to notice, on Saturday the 14th inst. The number in attendance was much larger than at any general meeting since the formation of the society; and upwards of fifty names more were entered as members than the association had last year. Altogether, the prospects of the Society appeared much more encouraging.

The President, Capt. Berresford, occupied the Chair; and in opening the meeting expressed his satisfaction at seeing so many present.

The different Directors then handed in the names and paid over the money collected; on examination it was found that Samuel Trent, Esq., had procured, by far the largest number of new subscribers and had collected much more money from old members than any or all the rest of the Directors put together.—122 in all.

The President, then, in a neat and complimentary speech, presented to Mr. Trent, a very handsome, silver-mounted carriage whip, the premium he had offered as a reward to the person who would procure the greatest number above twenty new members.

It was then moved by Joseph Cawthra, Esq., seconded by Mr. Samuel Pearson, "that the thanks of this Society be given to Samuel Trent, Esq., our Vice President, for his exertions on behalf of this Society.—Carried.

Mr. Trent returned thanks, and said he was pleased to find that his services were appreciated. He felt satisfied that this Society could be made a good thing, provided its present members would make a little exertion.—Mr. Trent also thanked the President for the compliment paid on presenting the whip; and thought the article selected and offered as a premium could not have been more appropriate.

Moved by Mr. Cawthra, Seconded by Saul, Trent, Esq., "that the thanks of this meeting be given to our worthy President, for the exertions he has made to promote the interests of this Society.—Carried.

The President replied by stating that while he remained identified with the society, he was ready to do what laid in his power to promote its prosperity.

Moved by Mr. J. S. Wilkin, seconded by J. D. Phillips, Esq., "That this Society hold a Spring Show and Ploughing Match, and that a committee be appointed to provide a piece of ground and make the other necessary arrangements.—Carried.

Moved by S. Trent, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joshua Willson, "That said committee mentioned in the last preceding resolution, be composed of Messrs. Geo. Playter, John Randall, John D. Phillips, Brook Dennis, Thomas Heacock, Seneca Dean and Jarid Irwin.—Carried.

Each Director and any member that felt an interest in the Ploughing Match was requested to use his utmost endeavors to procure subscriptions in behalf of the same.

Moved by A. N. Gamble, Esq., seconded by Mr. Alfred Stephens, "That the Show and Ploughing Match be held on the 1st of May, proximo.—Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

At a meeting of the Directors, held immediately after the general meeting had adjourned, it was—

Moved by A. N. Gamble, Esq., seconded by Mr. Joshua Willson, "That there be two classes for Entire Horses—one for draught, and the other for carriage or saddle.—Carried.

There will be three premiums awarded in each of the above classes, the first in each

to be \$150, the second \$100, and the third \$50.

The following premiums will also be awarded to the best Ploughmen—

Men's Class—All over 21 years of age, £15s., £10s., and 15s.—three prizes.

Young men's Class—All between the ages of 17 and 21, £15s., £10s., and 15s.—three prizes.

Boys' Class—All under 17 years of age, £15s., £10s., and 15s.—three prizes.

Moved by Mr. A. Stephens, seconded by Mr. A. N. Gamble, "That those parties who are not members but desire to enter for Ploughing shall pay an entrance fee of 7s. 6d., which sum will entitle the parties to enter free at the Fall Exhibition.—Carried.

Moved by S. Trent, Esq., seconded by Mr. Seneca Dean, "That the society's books for the entry of names as members be closed on the first of May next, and that parties who neglect to pay their subscription on or before that time be not allowed to compete for prizes, without paying an entrance fee of 10s.—Carried.

The Secretary was ordered to write to the neighboring societies for judges; and after transacting some routine business, the meeting adjourned.

Reciprocity.

The Americans appear to feel in a high degree, judging from paragraphs which daily appear in our exchanges, at the construction placed upon the provision of the Reciprocity Treaty by the Secretary of the Treasury in the United States, in reference to the admission; duty free, of "Wood, timber and lumber of all kinds" into the Union, from the British Provinces. How that functionary can exclude these articles when the Treaty expressly provides for the free admission of "boards, lath, shingles, timber and lumber of all kinds," "manufactured in whole or in part," we are at a loss to conceive. It was chiefly in consequence of the privileges and prospective benefits in relation to the lumber Trade, that gave this Treaty so much general favor throughout the neighboring Republic; and also led enterprising capitalists in the Colonies to invest their means in constructing mills, buying water privileges, &c., believing that they could find a ready market in the United States; for all the lumber they could ship at remunerative prices. Should the Secretary's opinion be sustained by his Government, Canada loses the cream of Reciprocity. It appears, however, that they will not do it, and that another circular has been issued, cancelling, to a great extent, the first order.

While all this has been going on, the Government of Canada—the ever-to-be-remembered Coalition, have hung their heads with their fingers in their mouths, and gravely talked of their new Militia scheme, or some other of their measures equally as absurd and nonsensical. Never since the days of Compactism and Downing-Street interference and tyranny, has any Government so completely directed itself of all regard for candour and honesty, and so willfully acted in direct opposition to a large majority of the people of Upper Canada, as the existing Administration. While the Hincks-Moria Government were in power, a great deal was said about corruption and malversation, and, perhaps there was good grounds for the statements; but what shall we say of a Cabinet who have not only white-washed the political sins of their predecessor—thereby eating their own words uttered when in opposition—but have actually placed a premium on rascality by not punishing severely those parties who had violated all sense of honor and attempted to defraud the honest electors of their legitimate choice.—The measures introduced thus far, are measures of an expensive character—the tendency of a large proportion of them being to create a penurious aristocracy or establish dominant churches in the country. They are no doubt aware that their race will soon be run, consequently have determined to "make hay while the sun shines."

CORRESPONDENCE.

IF we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not responsible for the opinions of our correspondents.

Spiritual Rappings.

To the Editor of the New Era.

Sir,—The wondrous and mysterious phenomena, commonly termed "Spiritual Rappings," which has caused so much excitement and astonishment in the beholder, and which the superstitious and ignorant believe to be the work of Belial, can, in my opinion, be accounted for on rational and philosophical principles.

Let us examine for a moment some of the peculiarities of the phenomena, and see whether it can be attributed to Satan, on reasonable grounds; and if so, be aware of its influence; if not, account for it in some other way.

For instance—are we to suppose that if several young persons were to meet for an evening's diversion—seat themselves around a table and raise it that they were in conference with Satan? "Shame on the person who would harbour the idea. If it is the work of Belial, how is it that the most devoted and pious Christians become mediums? He sees others raise the table—feels confident he can do the same—makes the trial—the table obeys, and still he has no remorse of conscience. Again, why is it requisite to warn the table, when very cold, before it will work well? Could not Satan exercise his powerful influence over a cold table as well as warm? If the operation is performed through occult influence, why will it make any difference if the operator has on a pair of woollen gloves, or places glass (both being non-conductors of electricity) between his hands and the table?

I would ask those who are already ready to attribute everything mysterious or incomprehensible to Satan, to lay aside all superstition—to examine and see if there is not something in nature that will account for the phenomena. Let reason take the place of superstition, and endeavor to harmonize it with animal magnetism or electricity, somewhat like that which the Egyptians or electrical philosophers

enabled to charm animals, or even to shock them so severely that the horse has been known to jump into the water, he has been known to jump where they abound.

March 23, 1855.

Chronicles of Theophanes the Pedagogue.

CHAPTER II.

2 And it came to pass that when the disciples of this blind old man, who had been blind from birth, and who had been taught by Theophanes, were to teach, then did they go to manfully to make all things ready for the same.

3 And the sons of Isaac and Amos and Cyrus and John, together with some of the Gentiles, went forth, with one accord, into the forest.

4 And they laid the axe unto the roots of the pines, and they fell beneath his blows; and the "heavens of wood" fashioned them into goodly pieces of timber for the building; and the beams of burden bore them forth into a field which had been purchased from Guita.

5 And they builded up a temple of learning there, even of the trees of the forest which they had fashioned and hewn. Builded they it.

6 And the strong arm and the willing heart was so lately wrought, that in the space of one score and twelve days, the temple arose from the ground; and on the thirty-second day thereof, all things which they had done pertain to the temple was finished.

7 And now when the log temple was fully prepared for Theophanes, he entered in and taught there; and many of the children of the disciples of Elias, and the children of the Gentiles, came unto him; and some came from afar.

8 And for the space of two hundred and eighteen weeks did Theophanes faithfully labor to teach the "young idea" of the rising generation "how to shoot," and bring forth meet for knowledge and wisdom.

9 And Theophanes did greatly desire to teach his disciples morality, honor, and gratitude.—And how the minds of their fathers and some of themselves were imbued with these things, and the loving kindness they afterwards meted are they not written in these Chronicles?

10 And Theophanes did greatly rejoice when he saw many of those who had been taught of him, become teachers, and counsellors, and lawgivers, and men of "trust," and of great renown in the land. And he said within himself, "I have not lived for naught, but have been of some use in my 'day and generation.'"

11 And it came to pass in those days, that after William whose surname was Mackenzie, had raised an insurrection in the land, that Theophanes and many others, foolishly sold their inheritance for a "mess of pottage," and departed for the land of Jonathan.

12 And Theophanes trafficked in merchandise there, and anon he filled the land, and was also a pedagogue unto the posterity of Jonathan.

13 And moreover it came to pass, that after he had sojourned in the land of Jonathan for many years, he came back again unto his own people and kinsman; for his mother was of great age, and he did much desire to see her before she died.

14 And the log temple was still remaining on the inheritance of Guita; and by the desire of the "men of trust" Theophanes again entered it, and for the space of twenty and one weeks taught therein.

15 And Theophanes was the "Alpha and the Omega"—the Beginning and the End—the First and the Last of Pedagogues, that entered in or went forth from the Log Temple.

To be Continued.

We have been obliged to continue this chapter in consequence of a mishap, over which we had no control.—Ed. Era.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

EUPATORIA.—A very brilliant little affair took place at Eupatoria on the 5th March. On that day Skender Beg left Eupatoria with three hundred irregular cavalry and one hundred Tartar Bashi Bazzouks, to make a reconnaissance, and he was met by four strong squadrons of regular Russian cavalry. Notwithstanding the disproportion of numbers, an obstinate struggle ensued. At last, hard pressed, Skender Beg was compelled to retreat, retiring slowly and fighting inch by inch of ground. In this affair the Russians lost about 30 men. The Tartars made five prisoners; but they afterwards escaped. Skender Beg had only 11 men killed and two wounded, but he himself received a very severe wound. He received a saber cut on his right hand which damaged three fingers and rendered amputation of a forth necessary; he also received the thrust of a lance near the heart; but the most curious wonder was a cut from a sabre across his forehead. "No fears are, however, entertained of saving the life of this brave and dashing cavalry officer. The fortifications of Eupatoria are being carried on with great activity, and will soon be terminated. Skender Beg or Iskender Beg is a Poie, and ranks as one of the best cavalry officers in the Turkish service. Selim Pasha, who was killed in the action of the 17th at Eupatoria, was the brave mameluke, who, at the time of the massacre of that corps by the orders of Mehemet Ali, sprang his horse over the walls of Cairo.

The first division of the Baltic fleet, the flying squadron, as it is called, has sailed. So we shall shortly have fighting in that quarter. The Russians have sunk ships a la Sebastopol, in front of Cronstadt. Old Admiral Dundonald is again before the public. He remains firm in his statement that he can destroy all the Baltic forts and Sebastopol if the English government will but give him a carte blanche.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—An explosion of a locomotive occurred on Wednesday morning on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, which resulted in the death of the engineer and the serious injury of several other persons employed on the train. The wood train of the O. & P. R. R. was standing on the track about one mile south of Alliance; the hands being engaged in loading the cars with wood when the boiler of the locomotive—the "Portage"—exploded. Both ends of the boiler were blown out and the engine and boiler were shivered to atoms, leaving the machine a complete wreck. Portions of the Machinery were thrown several feet. The tender was also destroyed and the work scattered in every direction from the track. The engineer, David Parker, who was on the locomotive at the time, was instantly killed. He was thrown

between two and three hundred feet. His body was scalded and mangled in a terrible manner. Pieces of his clothing were found on the branches of trees standing near by, and his watch was carried a distance of a hundred feet beyond the body of the deceased. The conductor of the train, Mr. Anderson, was struck on the head by a flying fragment of the engine, his skull broken and mangled, so that the brains protruded; his body was otherwise wise injured. His skull was trepanned in the afternoon. One of the men employed on the train had three ribs broken by a piece of the machinery, and is considered in a dangerous condition. Several other persons received severe contusions from bills of wood, but none of them are dangerously injured.—Pittsburg paper, April.

ATTEMPTED SWINDLING.—A young farmer from the Township of Malmora, whilst viewing the beauties of Toronto, was accosted by a smart-looking American who represented himself, to be in deep distress in consequence of having lost a capital sum containing all his money, amounting to \$1,400. He said that he had come from Wisconsin and was on his way to Kingston to see his aged mother who was in very delicate health. Under these circumstances, he regretted to have to part with his gold watch, a gift from deceased friend, and expressed his willingness to sell it to the farmer for \$160. The farmer refused even to look at the watch, but the American persisted in importuning, and ultimately offered to sell the watch for \$160. This aroused the suspicion of the farmer and the fellow was pointed out to two Police Officers, who promptly arrested him and lodged him in prison. His name is Sullivan. He will be brought before the Police-Magistrate for examination this morning. The watch is not worth \$1.

The New York Senate have adopted resolutions calling upon Congress to enact a law declaring that slavery shall not exist except where it is established by the local law of a state, this by positive enactment, excluding it from all territories; and affirming that the people of the State of New York will not consent to the admission into the Union of any state that may be formed one of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, unless its constitution shall prohibit the admission of slavery within its limits. The resolutions also affirm that the repeal of the Missouri compromise has released the free states from all obligations that may be expressed or implied in any compromise on the subject of slavery outside of the federal constitution, and that the people of New York state regard the fugitive slave law of 1850 as "a violation of the constitution, an encroachment on the rights of the several states, an outrage upon the principles of justice, and disgraceful to the spirit and civilization of the age in which we live," and therefore demands its repeal.

The officials of the Buffalo Custom House have furnished to the Commercial Advertiser the following, which is probably a fair interpretation of the Secretary's instructions: Mr. Editor:—I observe that the Buffalo Express, Albany Atlas, and other papers, say that the Secretary of the Treasury has placed a construction upon the Reciprocity Treaty which excludes "boards, planks, shingles, &c." The language of the Secretary's construction is that "beams, boards, planks, joists, shingles, laths, lath staves, hoops, headings, masts, spars, knees, canes, pickets, posts, rails, rail ties or any other article of wood, entered under the designation of timber or lumber, are dutiable," "if fully manufactured and fit for use as imported, or manufactured in hole or part by planing, turning, or any process of manufacture other than hewing or sawing." Under this construction, laths, shingles and other articles of wood fully manufactured and fit for use as imported will be dutiable, and rough boards, planks, timbers, &c., will be free.

PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE.—We see that Mr. VANDERBILT is determined to reduce the cost of trips to Liverpool to \$80 second class, and \$110 first—a reduction of one quarter from the old price, but still high in comparison to our rates over inland seas. One can sail from Buffalo to Chicago, a distance of one thousand miles by water, for \$9, and on a fine steamer as every floated, which set as good a table as those on the ocean. The cost of the ocean steamers is more than ours, and the costs of furnishing the table much more on the return trip; but inasmuch as the distance sailed in not over three thousand miles and is performed in the same rate of time as our own boats take to Chicago, the difference of price is too great, being, on the average, ten times as much.

On Thursday last, an attempt was made to liberate the prisoner in Gaol, through the agency of a man named Henry Arnold, who with several Felons, had just been discharged after completing their period of incarceration. The Turnkeys heard an unusual noise at a late hour, and on going out to discover the cause, found Arnold on one of the windows, attempting to cut the bars with a saw nail. He was caught and re-committed. Had he succeeded in removing the bars about 40 persons might have escaped.—Examiner.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMERS.—We understand the arrangements for the steamers in Ontario and St. Lawrence Line this season, are about completed, and that six instead of five of the boats of the Line will be run, namely: The Ontario, Northern, Niagara and Cataract, will form what is called the side Line, touching at the American ports between Lewiston and Ogdensburg; and the New York and Bay State the Express Line, running through direct from the above ports.—Oswego Times.

A respectable little girl was assaulted on John Street last Friday evening by two ruffians, who treated her in a shameful manner. The scoundrels were armed with a revolver and bowie knife, and placed a pitch plaster on the child's mouth to suppress her cries. The police Magistrate has been notified of the circumstances, and has detailed several of the most officers to use every means in their power to ferret out the abominable offenders.—Globe.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at Mill Creek on the 25th inst, in the kiln belonging to Mr. Rookledge, used for drying staves for the Rail Road. It proceeded from a stove. Damage about \$100.—No Insurance.

The Common Council of Albany has passed an ordinance imposing a fine of \$25 upon any who shall use a cane in any house, store or shop in that city.—Albany Times.

It is just one hundred years since the High of Hahnemann, the discoverer of Homoeopathy, and the Doctors and friends of that system of medical treatment, have had an anniversary and festival in Boston during the past week, in commemoration of the birth of its founder.—Globe.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Arrival of the America.

The America leaving Liverpool at 10 a.m., on Saturday, April 1, arrived at Halifax on Thursday, 12th, 7 p.m.

The Canada arrived at Liverpool 7 p.m., on Thursday.

VIENNA CONFERENCE.

The Washington cherishes intelligence that the first of the four bases of peace was unconditionally accepted by Russia, and the second was proceeding favorably. Since then the second has likewise been accepted; but difficulties of a serious nature have occurred in the third.

The Western Powers foregoing trouble, did not press the demolition of Sebastopol; but modified their demands into a reduction of Russian Powers in the Black Sea, in recompense for that they offer to evacuate the Russian territory.

Russian Plenipotentiaries reply that they are not authorized to accede to any such terms, and must remit the matter to St. Petersburg. Here the Conference stands still.

All the Plenipotentiaries have sent to their governments for instructions, and the Conference will probably be adjourned until a final authority shall arrive. Meantime the fourth point is under discussion.

Prince Gortschakoff on the 26th, moved for the admission of Prussia.

SEBASTOPOL.

The Special correspondence of the London Times, say: The condition of the army has improved, the health and spirits of the troops are better, and provisions abundant, and sanitary regulations are strictly enforced; but the actual works of the siege made no progress to justify favorable prophecies. Towards any actual increase of lines and batteries are but little exertions on both sides, and there has been no comparative advantage gained by the Allies.

A formidable Russian force is assembled around Eupatoria, and virtually besieged the place.

On the 14th, the Turkish cavalry made a sortie from the town; but were driven back.

The Russians cannot hold Eupatoria, if taken as it is completely under the guns of the English fleet.

Lord Raglan's latest despatch announces a steady fire, without any change in the aspect of affairs. Important operations are, however, going on.

The Russians continue to strengthen the works, but part of an advance line of defence, it is consequently indispensable—for the allies to destroy.

A parallel from advance of the point of right attack, with a corresponding parallel, is made on their side by the French.

Nightly encounters take place between the French and Russian Riflemen; the latter have been repeatedly dislodged, but have returned to the pits under cover of the battery.

PRINCIPALITIES.

Reports are received of a French division going to Bessarabia. Muslay is named as their place of rendezvous. Lulnia is occupied by a strong Russian garrison.

Wheat and corn from Bessarabia is prohibited.

ASIATIC COAST.

The British steam frigate Viper destroyed on the 8th of March, a masted tower and bark at Djimeitein, with the Russians recently constructed for defence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A motion is on the books of the House of Commons, for the appointment of a Commissioner for the amalgamation with the Government, of the India army or at least to render the Indian army available in the European war.

Another notice of motion asks if it is intended to nominate any more Bishops for Canada, since the Canadian Clergy Reserves Bill says it is desirable to remove all connection between Church and State.

Parliament adjourned for the Easter holiday's till April the 16th.

Nine ships of the advance British squadron sailed from Deal, on the 25th, for the Baltic.

Mr. Buchanan attached a dinner at the Seamen's Hospital, London, when he returned thanks for the aid rendered to 1,500 sick American Sailors. Lord Palmerston presided. A donation of £200, for the relief of the sufferings of the mechanics of New York and Boston was also acknowledged.

Fraudulent bills of lading have appeared in the Liverpool Market, to the extent of £14,000 sterling, on a ship belonging to Charleston, South Carolina, named James C. Nichols.—The fraud was accomplished by insertion of hundreds of false bills in the body of the bills.

Mr. Ewart, the Liberal Candidate, gained the Liverpool election by a large majority.

FRANCE.

Drouy de L'Huys, Minister of affairs, has gone to London, for consultation; and will afterwards proceed to Vienna.

It is officially announced in the Moniteur, that Napoleon and the Empress will visit Queen Victoria in the middle of April.

BERGIC.

No Ministry has yet been announced to the Chambers.

All the foreign relations of Belgium are satisfactory, and are not the cause of the Ministerial difficulty.

SPAIN.

Latest news from Cuba is considered satisfactory.

Vienna papers state that Spain and Portugal have acceded to the Western Alliance and had signed a treaty at Paris on the 21st March but this statement is not confirmed.

The Bavarian diet dissolved on the 25th ult, no demand for new elections.

The difficulties between Austria and Prussia are increasing. The Prussian Cabinet have returned upon Austria's of March 5th by sending another circular to the Prussian representatives at the Germanic diet. The language of this circular is quite hostile to Austria. It says it is evident, beyond contradiction, that the Cabinet of Vienna is desirous to substitute its own policy for that of the diet and to this end attributes to Prussia, intentions which that country did not entertain; that it seeks provocation where no impartial government can find any, adduces the views which prevailed at the conclusion of the treaty of April, and its additional article as the sole guide of action, in place of general principles. The circular further taxes Austria with dissimulation in threatening Prussia with military dangers.

SWEDEN.—Notwithstanding a declaration of neutrality Sweden is fitting out a fleet with provisions for three months.

CHINA.

FEBRUARY, 16.—Shanghai dates state that the French had again attacked the city, and had been repulsed with loss. The country around Canton is in the hands of the insurgents.

who officially notified their intention to maintain a strict blockade. There is a rumor of another repulse of the French.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs.—The Broker's circulars report a very moderate business in Wheat, at 1d. to 2d. lower.

Flour.—Sold to a fair extent in retail, at 6d. reduction.

Cox's and other circulars state, breadstuffs tending downward. Western and Canal flour quoted at 36s. a 39s. Baltimore and Philadelphia old, 42s. a 43s. new 36s. a 40s. Oats, nominally 28s. a 34s.

Wheat.—White Wheat 11s. 6d. a 12s. 3d. red mixed, 10s. 8d. mixed, 10s. 9d.

QUEBEC, April 12, 1855.

The following bills were introduced: To remove doubts as to the power of the Northern Railroad to construct a branch to Baitesville. To incorporate the Hamilton and South-western Railroad.

To repeal the Act confirming a road allowance in Montserrat.

Mr. Mackenzie presented a report of the Committee on Public Accounts, supplementary to the 3rd on decimal currency, accompanied by an opinion from the Council of the Quebec Board of Trade in favor of such currency and the decimal system of Weights and Measures.

A Bill to incorporate the Montreal Manufacturing Company was read a third time and passed after striking out the provision giving authority to Railroad Cos. to take stock in this Co., limiting its manufactures to locomotives and machinery for Mills and other factories.

A Bill to amend the charter, incorporating the Toronto Alhambra was read a third time.

Mr. Tyrrell moved the concurrence of the House on the Report of the Committee of the whole to incorporate the St. Francis Bank.

The Inspector General moved it should be referred to the committee, for the purpose of altering the charges relative to the amount and the paying up of the capital stock, which was carried.—Yeas 40. Nays 22.

QUEBEC, April 13, 1855.

Last night, after the report left, the bill to confer a charter on the Millers' association of Canada, with banking privileges, was read a second time and referred to the standing Committee on private bills.

The bill to amend the Act incorporating the Port Huron Harbor Company, was read a second time and referred to the same committee.

The Bill to incorporate the St. Michael's College, City of Toronto, was considered in Committee, and reported without amendment.

To-day, Mr. Mackenzie brought down the fourth report of the Committee on the Public Accounts, in which it is urged that 24 months have elapsed since the fiscal year, and the Public Accounts have not yet been brought down, and that great inconvenience arose from the custom of submitting the Public Accounts to Parliament at a late period of the session.

Mr. Houton introduced a bill to incorporate Molson's Bank.

Mr. Smith of Northumberland, introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Cobourg and Peterboro' Railway, and authorize a branch to Mannan.

Mr. Foutier of Nicolet, brought in a bill to amend the summary trial of Small Claims Act.

The bills to regulate the side lines of Wolfe Island and of Smith Township were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bowes moved the third reading of the bill to incorporate St. Michael's College.

Mr. Hartman moved its reference again to Committee on the whole, to provide that the College should hold no lands for purposes of revenue, but only for actual occupation, which was negatived.—Yeas 33. Nays 52.

On the main motion a discussion arose, which continued up to the time the report leaves.

QUEBEC, 14th April.

The discussion continued on the 3rd reading of St. Michael's College bill; Thomas J. Amende's amendments were proposed by Hartman and Atkins, which were lost, and the original motion was finally carried by a vote of 70 to 25.

QUEBEC, 17th April.

Last night after the report left the motion of J. S. Macdonald was negatived. Yeas 31. Nays 68.

And the order of the day for the House again in Committee on the Bill to prevent the traffic in alcoholic and intoxicating liquors being read, the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee and made several amendments to the Bill, which, on motion of Mr. Pelton were ordered upon a division to be received on Thursday next, and to be then the first order of the day.

Mr. Cayley moved the

THE NEW ERA
Newmarket, Friday, April 20, 1855.
LOCAL MATTER.
For news by the Wellington Press.

Dr. Kennott, Brother & Co., have opened quite a large establishment in Mill Street, Newmarket, where they are enabled to administer the Bath of Oil to the ill of the body. See advertisement.

Our enterprising neighbor at Aurora, Cass Doan, Esq., has moved into his new premises, received new stock of goods, and is now prepared to sell wholesale and retail, on short notice at barely remunerative prices. Friends call and see him. His advertisement appears elsewhere today.

The King Ploughing Match takes place on Friday next the 27th inst., on the 6th Concession, near Mr. Wells' store below the bridge. We fully expected to attend this Ploughing Match; but as it has been fixed on a Friday—our publication day—it will be impossible for us to make such an arrangement.

A Lecture will be delivered in the Congregational Church, Newmarket, on Friday evening next, the 27th inst., by the Rev. A. C. GERRARD, on the subject of the Maine Law for Canada. This Rev. Gentleman has been engaged by the League Association, to deliver a course of Lectures throughout Upper Canada. He is said to be an excellent speaker.

A Lecture was delivered in the Methodist Church Newmarket on Saturday evening last, the 14th inst., on the subject of Temperance, by Mr. J. H. TAYLOR. Although the notice was short, quite a large and respectful audience assembled. Mr. Taylor is a fine speaker, uses excellent language, and is listened to him with pleasure. Had he a more commanding voice, we hesitate not to say he is a first-class lecturer. He has visited Newmarket while we have resided here.

TORONTO MARKETS.
Wheat—Considerable quantities offering, and prices much higher. Buyers are paying 48s 10d 7d. Flour, 48s 10d per barrel. Oats 3s 3d 10d. Other quotations stand without any change.

NEW MARKET MARKETS.
Wheat comes in plentifully, and buyers are paying from 48s to 49s 5d, according to quality. Flour 48s 10d per barrel. Oats 3s 3d 10d. Butter 11d a lb. Eggs 7d a dozen. Veal 3d a lb.

Dira.
In Newmarket on the 18th inst., FRANKLIN, infant son of Jacob Hinchman, aged 2 months.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
Here we come!
CHEAP! CHEAP! CHEAP!!

E. R. Henderson,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Crockery, Patent Medicines, &c.,
BRITANNIA HOUSE, NEWMARKET.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to offer for sale, a large and splendid assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
of the latest style, which he guarantees to be of the best quality, and which will be disposed of at the lowest possible prices, to cash, in part, of shawls, muslins, Orleans, French de Laines, &c. de Laines, Barege de Laines, Robes, Laines Cloth, Prints, &c.

Treeds, Broad Cloths, Diapers, Danish Shirting, (White and Colored,) Tickings, Silk Neckties, Kid and Silk Gloves, Hose, Half-Hose, Insertions and Edgings of all descriptions, Ribbons, Dets, Cap and Bonnet Trimmings, well assorted. With every other description of Dress Goods.

Bonnets! Bonnets!
The subscriber calls particular attention to his large and varied stock of London and New York
Straw, Tuscan and Fancy Bonnets,
Of the very latest Fashions—cheaper than ever—Parasols in great variety.

Ready Made Clothing.
THE Undersigned still keeps on hand a good assortment of the above articles for sale very low, and is now receiving his

SUMMER STOCK.
GROCERIES!!
IN the Grocery Department will be found a choice article of TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEES, ground and unground, a variety of all kinds, Tobacco, Raisins, Currants, Rice, Sugar, Arrow Root, Molasses, Vinegar, with every other article usually kept in the trade.

A call is respectfully solicited.
E. R. HENDERSON.
Newmarket, April 20, 1855.

NOTICE.
JUST Received, direct from Oswego—
150 lbs. Fresh Flour,
50 lbs. Water Line Cement,
50 lbs. Fine American Salt.

For sale.
SHARON AND AURORA STORES.
CHAS. DOAN.
Aurora, 20th April, 1855.

THE Building recently occupied by C. Doan, as a STORE at Aurora, will be Let. It is convenient for
TIN AND SHEET IRON SMITH,
And the Locality is Good. No one but Industrious, and well qualified, need apply. Possession given immediately.
CHAS. DOAN.
Aurora, 20th April, 1855.

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Toronto House,
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